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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 50X1

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Attached is a 23-page study on Kirgiz and its capital city, Frunze. The study includes information on such subjects as water supplies, industry, agriculture, traffic and transport routes.

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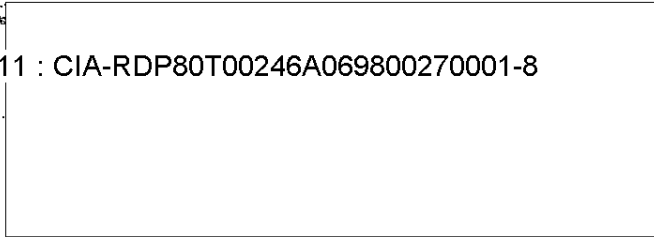
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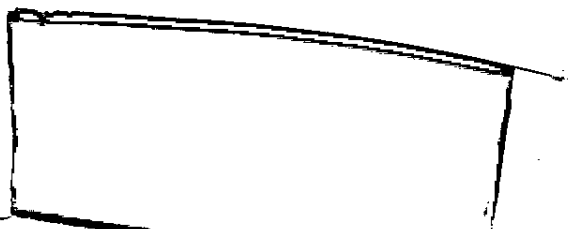
A Survey of the Soviet Republic  
of Kirgizstan

A Survey of the Capital of  
Kirgizstan

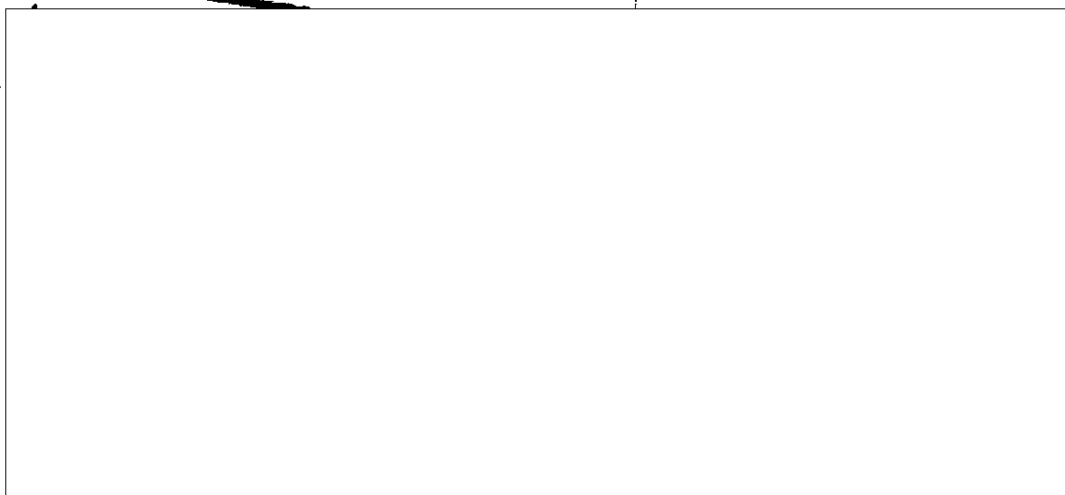
P i s h p e k (=Frunze)

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With a Town Plan of Pishpek (=Frunze)



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## A Survey of the Soviet Republic of Kirgizstan

### 1. Population

According to the census of 1959, Kirgizstan has a total population of 2,066,000. The Turk peoples constitute the largest proportion of this figure, namely 1.2 million, that is to say 56.2 per cent. Next to Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan is the Soviet Republic of Turkestan with the largest percentage of Russians. There are as many as 600,000 Russians, that is 30.2 per cent of the total population, living in Kirgizstan. They have for the most part settled in the northern region of Kirgizstan and in the towns, that is to say in those areas where there is most industry. As a result of the growing industrialization of Kirgizstan and the increasing exploitation of raw materials the influx of the Russians into Kirgizstan is constantly increasing.

The Kirgiz population, which only constitutes 40.5 per cent of the total population, lives mainly in the rural areas and in the mountainous regions. It has been ousted by the Russians

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to Kirgizstan, is for the most part populated by Uzbeks, who constitute practically 11 per cent of the population of Kirgizstan.

The population of Kirgizstan can be divided up into the following groups:

Total number of inhabitants: 2,066,000

Of these:

Kirgiz	837,000	=	40.5%
Uzbeks	219,000	=	10.6%
Kazakhs	20,000	=	1.0%
Tadzhiks	15,000	=	0.7%
Uighurs (East Turkestanians)	14,000	=	0.7%
<hr/>			
Turkestanians	1,105,000	=	53.5%
Tatars	56,000	=	2.7%
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Turk peoples	1,161,000	=	56.2%
<hr/>			
Russians	624,000	=	30.2%
Ukrainians	137,000	=	6.6%

Until 1959 Kirgizstan was divided into five regions, namely Pishpek (= Frunze), Issyk-Kul, Osh, Dzhala-Abad and Tien-Shan; nowadays, however, there are only two regions - Osh and Tien-Shan. The other regions come under the direct administration of the Republic.

The reorganization of the Communist Party decreed by K h r u s h c h o v on November 23, 1962, also means decisive changes for Kirgizstan. Like the other Soviet Republics of Turkestan, with the exception of Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan

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now comes under the administration of the newly created "Central Asiatic Bureau", which is subordinated to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Kirgizstan likewise comes under the new central administrations for cotton, irrigation, investments and construction in the kolkhozes and sovchozes, and also under the Central Asiatic Economic Council, all of which are under the competence of the Central Asiatic Bureau. The reorganization of the Party in the economic sector is also being carried out in Kirgizstan. Thus two bureaus - one for the direction and control of industry, the other for the direction and control of agriculture, have already been set up in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizstan. The same bureaus have been established in the regions. Instead of the 37 rural rayon Party committees which existed hitherto there are now to be 21 production administrations for agriculture in Kirgizstan and also 21 Party committees. In addition, a Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirgizstan has also been created.

The capital Pishpek (= Frunze), which is situated in the north of Kirgizstan, in the valley of the River Tshu, has 217,000 inhabitants. Other important towns in Kirgizstan are Osh (65,000 inhabitants, in the Fergana Valley), Karakol (= Prshevsk, 28,900 inhabitants, on Lake Issyk-Kul), Kizil-Kija (27,700 inhabitants, in the Fergana Valley), Tokmak (26,600 inhabitants, situated between Pishpek and Issyk-Kul), Suljukta (18,200 inhabitants, in the Fergana Valley, south of Kokand), Baliqshi (= Rybatshi, 18,600 inhabitants, on Lake Issyk-Kul), Kok-Jangak (16,500 inhabitants, in the Fergana Valley), Tashkumir (12,800 inhabitants, in the Fergana Valley).

## 2. Position and features of Kirgizstan

Like the other Soviet Republics of Turkestan, Kirgizstan is a frontier republic of the Soviet Union. In the east Kirgizstan borders on East Turkestan, now the province of Sinkiang, which is occupied by China. In 1924 Kirgizstan was proclaimed the Kirgiz Autonomous Region by the Soviet Russians, in 1926 the

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Autonomous Republic of Kirgizstan, and in 1936 the Union Republic of Kirgizstan. Pishpek (= Frunze) has been the capital of Kirgizstan since 1924.

Kirgizstan, most of which is situated in the mountains of Tien-Shan and Pamir-Alai, is a mountainous country, with ranges which have an altitude of 12,000 to 15,000 feet. Only in the north of Kirgizstan, where the valleys of the rivers Tshu and Talass widen out, and in the south-west, where the east border of the Fergana Valley belongs to Kirgizstan, is the land considerably lower and has an altitude of 1200 to 1500 feet. These are the regions of Kirgizstan in which climatic conditions are favourable for agriculture, for here there is sufficient rainfall. Here, too, more traffic and transport routes have been opened up than elsewhere in the country. As a result of the poor quality of its soil and its climate, the mountainous region of Kirgizstan is little suited for agriculture, but it is, however, rich in sources of water power and in valuable minerals. Because of the inaccessible nature of many parts of this region the mineral reserves here have only been exploited comparatively recently and in some parts as yet not at all.

Kirgizstan is divided into two parts by the lofty mountain ranges, - into a northern part, which includes the valleys of the Tshu and Talass as well as Lake Issyk-Kul, and into a southern part, which includes that part of the Fergana Valley which belongs to Kirgizstan.

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Pishpek (= Frunze), the capital of Kirgizstan, is situated in the northern part, in the valley of the River Tshu, whilst the regions of Osh and Dzhala-Abad, which are rich in raw materials, lie in the southern part. Whereas most of the mineral reserves are to be found in the southern part of the country, the processing industry is mainly located in the north and in particular in Pishpek (= Frunze). Hence most of the raw materials produced in Pishpek (= Frunze) have to be sent there from the outer districts and this involves a long

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siderable difficulties, to which we shall however refer later. 60 per cent of the entire industrial production of Kirgizstan is located in Pishpek (= Frunze).

### 3. Water supply industry in Kirgizstan

Thanks to the well-watered rivers Tshu, Talass and the Naryn and Kara-Darya, which form the Syr-Darya, Kirgizstan possesses numerous water-power stations. The great abundance of water and the steep gradient of the rivers Tshu and Naryn, which rise high up in the mountains, have so far been utilized to advantage, namely to carry out extensive building projects for dams and water-power stations. The Orto-Tokoi dam, which is to regulate the water distribution of the Tshu in the mountains, is being constructed at an altitude of 5,250 feet in the Tien-Shan mountains. The huge reservoir which is being built here will, when completed, hold half a million cubic metres of water. In this way not only large areas of north Kirgizstan will be irrigated but also vast areas in the southern plain of Kazakhstan, for most of the River Tshu flows through Kazakhstan. The construction of the Tshu irrigation system in Kirgizstan was already begun in 1931. Part of this project was completed in 1939, but extension projects are still being carried out, such as the east branch of the Big Tshu Canal. Large areas in the region of Pishpek (= Frunze) are already irrigated with water from the Tshu.

Large water-power stations are also being built along the River Naryn in the mountains. The Naryn, which rises at an altitude of almost 12,000 feet in the mountains south-east of Lake Issyk-Kul, flows through two-thirds of Kirgizstan. The water-power stations on the Shaarichan Falls and the water-power station of Vyssozk which are being erected here will, when completed, be extremely important not only for the industry of Kirgizstan but also for the Fergana Valley 50X1 Uzbekistan. In addition, construction is in progress on a water-power station in Utsh-Kurgan on the Naryn in the northern Fergana Valley, which is to supply the industry of this valley with electricity. A high-voltage overhead line is at

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present also being erected from Andidzhan (Fergana Valley, belonging to Uzbekistan) via the towns of Kara-Su and Osh to Dzhala-Abad (all of them in Kirgizstan).

All these water-supply reserves in Kirgizstan are to be made available for the economy of Kirgizstan as well as for the economy of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tadzhikistan. Plans are also being considered for the setting up of a new industrial centre in the central Tien-Shan region, namely for large raw-materials processing industrial concerns, which need considerable electricity. An electric furnace plant can for instance be set up on the basis of the iron ore deposits in the Tien-Shan mountains. Coal deposits are also found in this region. As was already mentioned, the raw materials of the Tien-Shan mountains have not yet been exploited to the full, but it has already been ascertained that there are huge deposits of iron, coal and rare minerals here. Recently deposits of nepheline syenites have been discovered here. This is a new raw material which is used in the production of aluminium.

#### 4. The industry of Kirgizstan

The most important raw materials in Kirgizstan are coal, lead, mercury and antimony. Petroleum deposits are beginning to play an increasingly important part. Mining has been carried on in Kirgizstan since time immemorial. During the Soviet era working of the coal mines has been intensified and modernized in order to provide Russian industry with a larger amount of coal. The most important coal seams are located in the side-valleys of the Fergana Valley in the southern part of Kirgizstan, in Kizil-Kija, Suljukta and Usgen-Tujuk (all in the region of Osh), in Kok-Jangak and Tashkumir (in the region of Dzhala-Abad), as well as near the town of Naryn and in Soguta on Lake Issyk-Kul. The type of coal found in Kirgizstan has a carbon content which varies between that of lignite and hard coal. The coal seams in Kizil-Kija and Kok-

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Jangak are of importance to the entire Soviet Union and are amongst the most prolific raw material deposits in the Fergana basin.

There are numerous lead deposits, especially in the north but also in Central Kirgizstan. The largest deposits are located in Aktjus on Lake Issyk-Kul and in Buurda, likewise in North Kirgizstan. The deposits found near Aktjus are important not only for Kirgizstan but also for the entire Soviet Union.

Kirgizstan is the main supplier of mercury for the Soviet Union. The largest deposits in the entire Soviet Union are found in Kirgizstan. With the growing demand of industry the importance of mercury is increasing more and more. Hence the deposits found in Kirgizstan are extremely important for Russian industry. They are located in that part of the Fergana basin which belongs to Kirgizstan, namely in Chaidarkan and Tshauvaj (both south of the town of Fergana), and also in Kadamdzhaj (east of Chaidarkan). All these places belong to the region of Osh. Antimony is also found there, and Kirgizstan is also the main supplier of this raw material for the Soviet Union. Before exploitation of the antimony deposits in Kirgizstan began the Soviet Union was obliged to import this raw material from abroad.

The exploitation of petroleum in Kirgizstan is steadily increasing. As recently as 1960, 60 large new oil-fields, which are said to be the most prolific of all the oil-fields in Kirgizstan, were ascertained on Lake Issyk-Kul. Petroleum is also raised from the deposits in Mailisaj, Enkunimsaj, Mailisu and Shingsaj in the northern part of the Fergana Valley. Exploitation of these deposits only began during World War II, when there was a greater demand on the part of the Soviet Union for oil and the oil-fields in the west of the USSR and in the Caucasus could not be operated. Oil-fields are also located in Tangir-Tash near Dzhalal-Abad, as well as in Teke-Bel and Ak-Mastshik. These oil-fields were only exploited after World War II. They all belong to the deposits of the Fergana basin. Natural gas is also obtained

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Iron ore deposits are found on Lake Issyk-Kul, but they are not very important. The extent to which the iron ore deposits in the mountains will some day be exploited, is not known. Radio-active minerals are found near Dzhetioghuz in the Tien-Shan mountains. In addition, small deposits of gold, tin, molybdenum, cobalt and other rare metals are found in Kirgizstan. There is a sulphur deposit near Tangir-Tash (11 miles from Dzhala-Abad).

#### 5. The agriculture of Kirgizstan

In spite of the fact that most of the country consists of high mountains, Kirgizstan has an important agriculture. Its most important branches are cattle-raising and the cultivation of grain and sugar-beet.

Cattle-raising is the largest sector of Kirgizstan's agriculture. Half of all the arable land is used for pasture, that is for cattle-raising, which is carried on in the mountainous region of Kirgizstan. Sheep-rearing constitutes the main branch of cattle-raising in Kirgizstan. Goats and horned cattle are also raised. The main districts in which grain and, in particular, wheat is cultivated are the valleys of the Tshu and Talass and the area round Lake Issyk-Kul. Here, too, a large quantity of fruit and vegetables is grown. Cotton cultivation, horticulture and silkworm breeding are located in southern Kirgizstan, in the Fergana Valley. In North Kirgizstan there are an extensive sugar-beet cultivation and tobacco plantations.

#### 6. Traffic and transport routes in Kirgizstan

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##### a) Railways

The traffic and transport network of Kirgizstan has only been developed to a limited extent owing to the fact that much of

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the country is practically inaccessible because of its altitude. Pishpek (= Frunze) was only linked up with the general railway network in 1924, when a branch-line of the Turk-Sib Railway between the towns of Dzhambul and Alma Ata was built from Lugovskoi to Pishpek (= Frunze). This line was subsequently extended as far as Lake Issyk-Kul, and North Kirgizstan is thus connected with the general railway network of Turkestan and with that of the Soviet Union.

The important industrial towns in southern Kirgizstan are linked up with the railway of the Fergana Valley by branch-railways, and in this way the rapid transport of the raw materials found in this region is facilitated. Thus the towns of Osh, Dzhalal-Abad, Kok-Jangak, Kizil-Kiya and Tashkumir all have railway stations.

The railway network of Turkestan was described in detail in Report No. 14, which also included a map of the railways. In the same report mention was also made of the railways in Kirgizstan.

#### b) Roads

The Tien-Shan mountain range divides Kirgizstan into two parts. In order to reach the southern and western regions from the northern region, one has to travel for two days by train through three Republics - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan. The route proceeds first of all from Pishpek (= Frunze) in a westerly direction to Lugovskoi. Here the Turk-Sib Railway is reached, which leads in a southerly direction via the towns of Dzhambul and Tshimkent to Tashkent. From here the railway proceeds first in a southerly and later in an easterly direction through the Fergana Valley and via Kokand to Osh.

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Since the industrial concerns of the region and town of Pishpek (= Frunze) are for the most part supplied with raw materials

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ials from the southern part of Kirgizstan, this roundabout railway route to a considerable extent complicates the transport of these raw materials to the processing centres. And much valuable time and money are wasted in this way.

And until comparatively recently there was no direct communication by road between the northern and the western and southern regions of Kirgizstan. For this reason construction began a few years ago on a motor highway from Pishpek (= Frunze) to Osh, which has now been completed. This road is the shortest route through the Tien-Shan mountains and only about one-third as long as the above-mentioned railway route. This new motor highway is of considerable economic importance for the Soviet Union, for it not only links up the capital of Kirgizstan with the southern regions of the country, but also opens up the central mountainous regions to traffic.

A detailed description of the road network of Turkestan was already given in Report No. 19, which also included a map. Since the above-mentioned motor highway was not yet completed at that time, no reference was made to it in the said report. We now therefore include some details.

This motor highway proceeds from Pishpek (= Frunze) in a southwesterly direction through the Tien-Shan mountains to Tashkumir in the northern part of the Fergana Valley, where large coal deposits are located. From here it continues in a south-easterly direction via the town of Dzhalal-Abad to Osh. This motor highway links up the entire Fergana Valley, which belongs to Kirgizstan and is rich in important raw materials, with the industrial areas in North Kirgizstan. It is known as the "Big Kirgiz Road".

Via Osh this motor highway also links up Pishpek (= Frunze) with the Pamirs alpine road, which from Osh proceeds in a southerly direction into the Pamirs region and, running parallel to the Afghan frontier, leads to the frontier town.

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of Chorog. From here an excellent motor highway proceeds to Duchambe, the capital of Tadzhikistan.

Osh also possesses a good motor highway which, proceeding in an easterly direction across the Terek Pass (altitude 11,700 feet), which forms the border between West and East Turkestan, links it up with Kashgar in East Turkestan. This highway, which was greatly improved some years ago, is mainly used for the transport of goods in the trade between Russia and China. From Osh there is also another road across the mountains, via the frontier town of Ergshtam, to East Turkestan. This old highway continues as far as Kashgar (about 300 miles away). There is also another good road from Osh to the important industrial town of Kizil-Kija, which lies to the southwest of Osh.

North Kirgizstan likewise has a number of good motor highways, and hence the capital Pishpek (= Frunze) is favourably situated as regards traffic and transport routes. In a northeasterly direction there is a good motor highway from Pishpek (= Frunze) to Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan. This road continues via Dzarkent (frontier town of East Turkestan) to Urumtshi in East Turkestan.

In a southeasterly direction a motor highway proceeds via the town of Dzambul to Tashkent. This entire road, which links up the three capitals of Uzbekistan, Kirgizstan and Kazakhstan (Tashkent, Pishpek and Alma Ata), has in recent years constantly been widened and improved. The widening project was completed in 1959.

In a southeasterly direction a good motor highway also leads from Pishpek (= Frunze) via the town of Tokmak to Balqshi (= Rybatshi) on the western shore of Lake Issyk-Kul. This road continues in a southerly direction via the town of 50X1 in the Tien-Shan mountains to the Terek Pass. Here it joins the road from Osh which proceeds to Kashgar in East Turkestan.

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Along the north and south shores of Lake Issyk-Kul there is also a motor highway, which leads from Baliqshi to the town of Karakol (= Prshevalsk). It is known as the Issyk-Kul Ring. The road along the north shore was only widened in recent years. Formerly there was only a narrow country-road there. From Karakol (= Prshevalsk) a road leads in an easterly direction across the frontier to Aksu in East Turkestan.

There is also a good road from Pishpek (= Frunze) in a northerly direction via the town of Tshu (railway station) to the town of Tshimpek, at the southern end of Lake Balkash.

As can be seen from the road network of Kirgizstan, Pishpek (= Frunze) in particular has good traffic and transport routes in every direction. Necessitated by the frontier position of East Turkestan there are several very good motor highways from Kirgizstan to East Turkestan. The major part of the trade in goods between Russia and China passes along these roads. As a result of the mountainous character of Kirgizstan most of the roads are very steep and therefore difficult for traffic. All the roads which cross the mountains and lead to East Turkestan have been built at a considerable altitude and are frequently snowed up in the winter months.

#### 7. Prohibited zones

The entire Soviet Republic of Kirgizstan belongs to the officially prohibited zone of the Soviet Union, which foreigners may only enter by special permission of Moscow.

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## III. Data on the capital of Kirgizstan

P i s h p e k (= Frunze)

1. Position and Development of the town of Pishpek (= Frunze)

Pishpek (= Frunze), the capital of Kirgizstan, is situated in the fertile valley of the well-watered river Tshu in the extreme north of the Soviet Republic of Kirgizstan. To the south of the town, which is situated at an altitude of 2,250 feet above sea-level, lie the ranges of the lofty Ala-Tau mountains, whose snow-clad peaks one can see from the town. To the north, not far from the town, there is the vast steppe which extends as far as Kazakhstan.

Owing to its position Pishpek (= Frunze) has a definitely continental climate with hot summers and temperatures of up to 104° Fahrenheit. But because of the altitude of the town and the proximity of the mountains the climate is quite bearable.

Prior to Russian conquest Kirgizstan belonged to the Khanate of Kokand. The present town of Pishpek was built on the site of the old fortress of Pishpek, which was erected by the Khanate of Kokand in 1825. After this fortress was seized by the Russians in 1862, the latter set up a military settlement here in order to be better able to rule the country; for the Kirgiz since they are a mountain people are particularly freedom-loving and have always caused the Russian conquerors a lot of trouble. As a result of the favourable mountainous position of their country the Kirgiz people were able to put up an armed resistance against the Russians for decades. When in 1916 revolts against the Russians broke out in every part of Turkestan, Kirgizstan was one of the main centres. In 1916 and 1917 countless Kirgiz were massacred by the Russians in the region between Pishpek and Lake Issyk-Kul, as far as Arakol (= Prshevalsk). In the years after the Russian October

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Revolution the Kirgiz peasants played a particularly active part in fighting in the Basmatshi movement, the Turkestanian liberation army. Later, when the superior strength of the Russians became too great, some of the Kirgiz peasants succeeded in escaping to East Turkestan.

In order to give the Turkestanians and, in particular, the Kirgiz people a warning for "all time", the town of Pishpek was renamed Frunze in 1926 after the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkestanian front in the year 1919. Frunze was born in Pishpek in 1885 as the son of a Russian colonist, and a huge monument was erected in Pishpek to the "great son" of the town.

In 1878 Pishpek was raised to the status of a town, but it was neither of great economic nor political importance. In 1914 its population only numbered 14,000. It was not until the Soviet Russians partitioned Turkestan and made Pishpek the capital of Kirgizstan that the Soviets began to stress its importance as a political, economic and cultural centre. As a result of the exaggerated size of the administrative and military apparatus, the population, the majority of whom are Russians, rapidly began to increase. Whereas in 1926 Pishpek (= Frunze) had 36,600 inhabitants, this number had increased to 92,600 by 1939 and even to 217,000 by 1959. Parallel to the growth of Pishpek (= Frunze) as a town of officials and military personnel, its industrialization and hence also its population increased above all during and after World War II. Today 80 per cent of the total industrial production of Kirgizstan is provided by the town and region of Pishpek (= Frunze).

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## 2. The Character of the town of Pishpek (= Frunze)

Like Alma Ata, Ashkhabad and Duchambe, Pishpek (= Frunze) in no way resembles a Turkestanian town. As a result of the rapid growth of the population during the past decades, the present appearance of the town was only created during the past 30 years. As has also been the case in the above-mentioned towns, the planning of Pishpek (= Frunze) was determined by the Russians, and all the streets proceed in a north to south or in a west to east direction. The aspect of the town which has thus ensued is entirely foreign to the Turkestanian population, for it is that of a colonial town. In Pishpek (= Frunze), too, all the streets have Russian names.

The main streets are straight and wide and planted with trees. Numerous green spaces, flower-beds and parks have been laid out in the town.

The centre of the town is situated round the Tsentral'nyy Ploshchad (= square). The government and Party buildings, the theatre, opera, Academy of Sciences, the Museum of the Fine Arts and the National Library are located here. Other government buildings are situated near Dubovyy Part in the Ulitsa (= street) Dzerzhinskogo, one of the main streets of Pishpek (= Frunze), which traverses the town in a north to south direction. This street connects the centre of the town with the railway station, which is situated in the south of the town. 50X1  
The street is lined on both sides by large blocks of houses. The main business street, the Ulitsa Sovetskaya, is situated east of the Ulitsa Dzerzhinskogo and leads to the Culture Park and to the Komsomol lake in the northern part of the town.

The ruins of the old fortress of Pishpek can still be seen today at the northeastern end of the Ulitsa Lenina, which is situated in the north of the town. In former times this was the old part of the town, with caravanserais, tea-houses and Turkestanian houses, which were however all demolished when the town was rebuilt.

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To the west of the centre of the town there is the university and college centre, namely between the imeni Panfilova Park and the Univerziteteskaya Ploshchad. Pishpek (= Frunze) possesses a university (since 1951), 9 colleges, including a medical institute, an agricultural institute and a pedagogic institute for women, as well as the Academy of Sciences of Kirgizstan (since 1954) and a pedagogic research institute. In addition, Pishpek (= Frunze) also possesses a state opera and ballet theatre, a Kirgiz and a Russian playhouse, a Kirgiz marionette theatre, as well as numerous cinemas, clubs and other cultural institutions. There are also three museums in Pishpek (= Frunze), one of which is a big historical museum where the exhibits on display give a survey of the social, cultural, political and economic life of the Kirgiz people from earliest times up to the present day. Another museum has been set up in the house in which the Russian Frunze was born, in the Ulitsa Frunze.

Pishpek receives its water supply from irrigation trenches through which the rivers that come down from the Ala-Tau mountains are diverted. In the north of the town there is a canal of the Tshu irrigation system. Thanks to countless irrigation trenches and canals extensive gardens and an important agricultural centre have sprung up round Pishpek (= Frunze).

The industrial area of the town is located in the west, that is to say to the west of the Ulitsa Molodoy Gyardii on the edge of the town. The railway skirts the southern part of the town. The goods station of Pishpek (= Frunze), which still bears the official designation "Pishpek Goods Station", has the largest trans-shipment of goods in the whole of Kirgizstan.

There are various health and summer resorts in the vicinity of Pishpek (= Frunze), as for instance in the valley of the River Alarchi and on Lake Issyk-Kul, which is situated about

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94 miles east of Pishpek (= Frunze) at an altitude of 4,800 feet above sea-level. As a result of volcanic activity, Lake Issyk-Kul is not frozen up in the winter.

### 3. Industry in Pishpek (= Frunze)

Pishpek (= Frunze) is today an important industrial town, which does not confine itself solely to the food and textile industries but also and above all concentrates on the metal processing and engineering industries. It was during World War II in particular that Pishpek's industry developed, above all by the transfer of industrial concerns from the west to this region when the Soviet Union lost large industrial areas in the west. Most of these concerns were engineering and metal processing works. Since the Russians realized at that time that it is not advisable to concentrate all the industry of the Soviet Union in one region, many of the industrial concerns that had been transferred to Turkestan and thus also to Pishpek (= Frunze) remained there after the war and in the years that followed were expanded still further.

The raw materials used in the metal processing and engineering industries are for the most part supplied to Pishpek (= Frunze) from remote regions since there are few raw materials in the vicinity of the town. The food industry, on the other hand, obtains its raw materials from the fertile agricultural districts in the neighbourhood of Pishpek (= Frunze), from the valleys of the rivers Tshu and Talass, as well as from the region round Lake Issyk-Kul.

#### a) Metal processing and engineering industries

The metal processing and engineering industries of Pishpek (= Frunze) are manifold. There are, above all, large engin-

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engineering works and important machine-tool factories, as well as a factory which produces metal-processing machines in the town. The "Selchos Transport" works make machine-tools for agricultural machines. In addition, there is also an accumulator works in Pishpek.

Agricultural machines and spare parts are produced in large quantities in Pishpek (= Frunze). The biggest factory in this branch of production is the "Frunze Works". In addition, there is also a factory which makes chains for agricultural machines. The "Tsaniy Metalist" works makes various spare parts for agricultural machines. Pishpek (= Frunze) also possesses factories which make agricultural implements, bicycles and sawing machines, as well as a motor-repair works.

b) Food industry

The most important factory of the food industry in Pishpek (= Frunze) is the extremely large meat combine, which is constantly being modernized and which is of considerable importance not only for Kirgizstan but also for the entire Soviet Union. It is the third largest meat combine in the whole of the USSR. In addition to canning factories, the meat combine also has large refrigerator plants. The size of this combine is due to the extensive cattle-raising carried on in Kirgizstan, for the products of cattle-raising have to be delivered to this combine, where they are then processed.

The grain cultivated in the region of Pishpek is processed in a large milling combine and in a bread combine in the town. There is a large dairy concern in Pishpek (= Frunze) and a number of sugar factories in the immediate vicinity of the town, namely in Kant and Kalinin. The beverages industry is represented by a champagne distillery, a beer brewery and a spirits factory. Pishpek (= Frunze) also possesses a tobacco and fermentation works, as well as a sweets factory.

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**NO FOREIGN DISSEM**c). Textile and leather industries and other works

The textile and leather industries are likewise well represented in Pishpek (= Frunze). Although cotton has to be supplied to Pishpek (= Frunze) from the Fergana Valley, the town has a cotton mill, a woven goods industry, as well as a stocking factory. The textile industry and the ready-made clothing factories are supplied with wool from the big sheep-rearing industry in Kirgizstan. The two leather factories, the saddlery works and the shoe factory in Pishpek (= Frunze) also receive their raw materials from this same source.

In addition, there is a book-printing works, a match factory, as well as a factory which makes reinforced concrete products. There are also several brickworks which make bricks and tiles for roofing.

4. Power supply in Pishpek (= Frunze)

We have already mentioned the power supply of Kirgizstan in some detail on page 6 et seq. In addition to the big water-power stations on the Tshu and Naryn, which are in a position to supply Pishpek (= Frunze), there are also several power stations of local importance in the town itself, which provide the industries there with an adequate supply of electricity.

Owing to the proximity of high mountains, the town has an adequate water supply.

5. Traffic and transport routes

The road and railway routes from and to Pishpek (= Frunze) have already been dealt with in detail on page 9 et seq.

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Air traffic in particular plays an important part in Pishpek (= Frunze). The town possesses a large airport and there are direct airlines to Moscow and Tashkent. In addition, there are also services to all the large towns of Kirgizstan, such as Osh, Dzhala-Abad and Karakol (= Prshevalsk).

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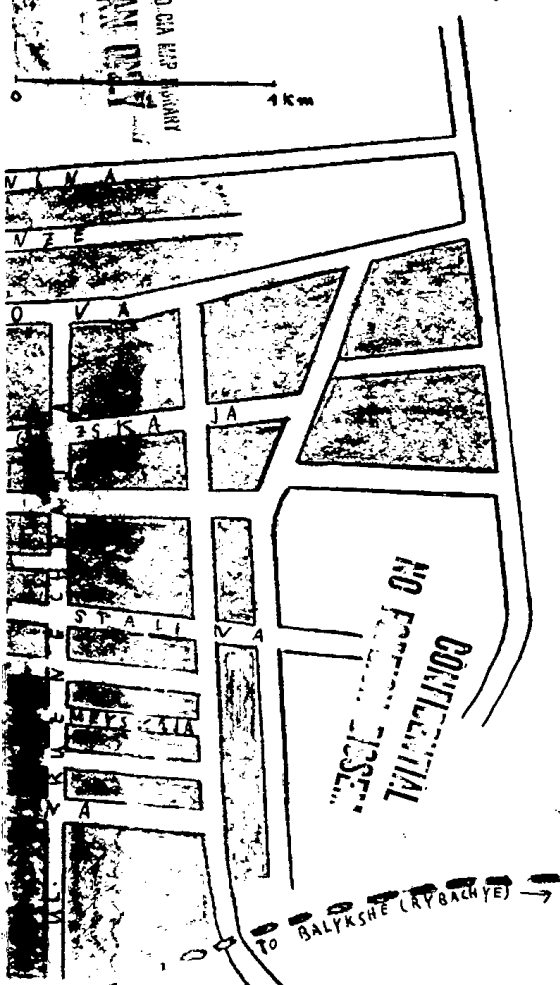
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# FRUNSE (FRUNSE)



## Key:

- = Railway
- = Houses, etc.
- = Canal
- = Park
- Ul. = Ulitsa = Street
- Pl. = Ploshchad = Square
- 1 = Government Buildings
- 2 = Post Office
- 3 = Universitetskaya Ploshchad (University Square)
- 4 = Chernyshevskiy Public Liberation
- 5 = Kirgiz Academy of Sciences
- 6 = State Theatre of Opera and Ballet
- 7 = Museum of Fine Arts
- 8 = Theatre
- 9 = Hotel
- 10 = Ala-Too Cinema

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